A further Discoverie

OF

THE OFFICE

OF

PVBLICK ADDRESSE

FOR

ACCOMMODATIONS.



LONDON,

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L. *Montagne's* Essayes the fourth Book

the XXIV. Chapter,

of a Defect in our POLICIES.

MY wholesome Father who had no help but from experience and his own nature, yet of an unspotted judgment hath heretofore told me, that he much desired to bring in this custome, which is, that in all Cities there should be a certain by-assigned Place, to which whosoever should have need of any thing might come, and cause his busines to be Registred by some Officer [illegible] purpose. As for example, if one have Pearls to sel, he should [illegible] another I seek to buy some Pearls: such a man would fain have [illegible] well to *Paris*: Such a one enquireth for a Servant of this or that quality, such a one seeketh for a Master, another a workman, some this some that every one as he needed. And it seemeth that this means of enterwarning one another; would bring no small Commodity unto Common Commerce and Society. For there are ever conditions [illegible] enter-seek one another, and because they understand not one another, they [illegible] in great necessity. I understand to the infamous reproach of our Age, that [illegible] two most excellent men in knowledge have miserably perished for want of [illegible] other necessaries, *Lilius Gregorius Giraldus* in *Italy*, and *Sebastianus Castalio* in *Germany*. And I verily believe there are many thousands, who had they known or [illegible] would either have sent for them, and with large stipends have entertained them, or would have conveighed them succour where ever they had been: The world is not so generally corrupted, but I know some that would earnestly wish, and with hearty affections desire the goods which their fore-fathers have left them, might so long as it shall please God they may enjoy them, be employed for the relief of rare, and [illegible] other mens necessities, and such as for any kind of worth and vertue are remarkable, many of which are daily seen to be pursued by poverty even to the uttmost extremity, and that could take such order for them as had they not their ease and content it might only be imputed to their wilful reason, or lack of discretion.

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A further Discoverie OF THE OFFICE OF PUBLICK ADDRESSE FOR ACCOMMODATIONS.

BEfore we fell into these last fears and troubles, a Brief Discourse was presented unto the High and Honourable Houses of Parliament; concerning the Means to accomplish the Work of our Reformation: tending to shew that by an Office of Publick Addresse in Spirituall and Temporall concernments, the Glory of God, and the Happinesse of this Nation may be highly advanced.

This Discourse hath fully approved it self unto the Judgement of all those that have seen it hitherto; and hopefully it would have wrought some effect upon those that mannage the Affairs of this State, if the Danger of this last Commotion, had not employed all their strength and Attention, to save us from sudden Shipwrack. Nor is the Sea yet quieted after so great a storme: but the fears and expectations of what will follow do keep the minds of most men in suspense,

till they see a safe Harbour, that is, what the way of our future settlement will be.

And truly this Consideration might also suspend our thoughts and solicitations in this matter; if we would look onely to the outward Appearance of Affairs, and make Our selves as many do by their Conjectures fearfull. For *He that observeth the winde shall not sowe; and he that regardeth the Clouds shall not reap*: But we have learned to cast our bread upon the waters, in hope that we may finde it after many dayes: and we are willing to give a portion unto seven, and also to eight, because we know not what evill shall be upon the Earth. So then, even that which maketh others lesse carefull of the Publick, doth increase our care for it. For most men will not intend any Publick Ayme till they can secure their own Interests, and see a way to get advantage by that which they call the Publick: But we shall never ayme at this; our delight shall be, that all may be advantaged, and the Publick Interest of the Common-wealth setled, although it should be to our cost and disadvantage: For we know the promise, that if we faint not, and become not wearie in well-doing, we shall reap in due time the fruit of righteousnesse.

Eccl. 11. 1, 2, 4.

Therefore upon the grounds laid in the former Discourse, we shall endeavour now to proceed to offer some Particulars; which perhaps will take more with those men, then that which we ayme at principally. For our ayme is mainly to lay the grounds of that Reformation in this change of our Affairs, which may reach the spirits of Men to affect them with a Gospel-frame: But if we therein cannot come neer them immediately; yet we shall endeavour to come as neer as we may by the things whereof they are capable; because we are resolved rather to venture the loosing of our Labour, then to sit still; and not give our selves this satisfaction that we have discharged a good Conscience in performing our Dutie.

We shall declare then with that simplicitie, which becometh

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cometh a good conſcience in the preſence of God, that our deſire is to ſerve all men freely in the Publick Intereſt ſo farre as God doth inable us; and that by this Deſigne we Aime at a ſpeciall Advantage to the Goſpel of Chriſt rather then at any thing elſe; and if we can but awake thoſe, that are in Places of Power and Authoritie; to take notice of the Means, whereby all Mens talents may become uſefull to each other, in this Common-wealth; that for their own Temporall Ends, they would countenance, and promote the ſame; we ſhall have our End at this time in this undertaking.

Therefore now we make our application as to all indifferently, that love the proſperity of *Sion*, and the wellfare of this State; ſo more particularly to thoſe whom God hath appointed to be our Leaders in every good work, and Encouragers of thoſe that apply themſelves thereunto, that whether they lay the matter to heart or no, they may not be without a witnes before God and the world, that this is a duty belonging to their charge; which without any charge, trouble or difficulty may be moſt eaſily brought to paſſe, by a few words in the way of Order, to Authorize the undertaking of ſuch an Office, for the unſpeakable Benefit of all, and without the leaſt imaginable Inconveniencie unto any.

And that the thing it ſelf, may manifeſt the truth of this, We ſhall come to a more particular Diſcoverie of the Office in the matters of Temporall Accommodation; which unto the men of this world are ſenſible Inducements towards all Enterpriſes.

Let us then conſider, What it is that maketh a Common-wealth, and all thoſe that are in it, happy, as to the Life of Nature. The chief End of Common-wealths is Society, the End of Society is Mutuall Help, and the End and Uſe of Help is to enjoy from one another Comforts, that is, every thing lawfully deſirable, or wanting to our contentation. Wheſoever then, in a Common-wealth ſuch a Conſtitution may be had; whereby the Members thereof may be inabled to enjoy from each other all the Helps which Nature doth

afford unto them for their Mutuall Contentation, there the State and all those that are in it may be said to be as happie as this world can make them.

For no man can be more happie in Nature, then to have all his lawfull desires supplied so farre as they are attainable: But in this Common-wealth such a Constitution may be had, and that easily, which will do this: Therefore this Common-wealth and all the Members thereof may be as happie as this world can make them; if their Rulers will either assist them, or at least suffer them to become so.

Now this Constitution whereof we speak is nothing else, but the Designation of a certain place, whereunto it shall be free for every one to make his Addresse upon all Occasions, aswell to offer unto others, as to receive from them, the commodities which are desirable, and the Informations of things profitable to be taken notice of in a private or publick way.

In this Place an Officer is to be appointed, who should have power to direct and order the work of the Constitution. He should have certain men under him, so many as he should think fit to keep Registers, and make extracts thereof, to give to such as should desire the same for their Information.

These Registers should be of all things which either may be any way offred by one man to any or to all, and desired by another from Any or from All; or which otherwise may be of publick use, though not at all taken notice of by any to that End.

And the End wherefore these Registers are thus to be kept, is onely, that therein may be settled a Center of Encounters to give Information to All of All usefull matters. For one of the great Causes of our Miserie in this present life is this, that we are not onely in the dark, not knowing what good things are extant in private, or publickly attainable for Use: But we are in disorder and confusion, because, when we know what things are attainable, yet we have no way

contrived how to encounter readily and certainly with them our ſelves, when we have need of them, or when we have them, to impart them to ſuch as want them.

Now to remedie both theſe evils, this Office may be an Inſtrument, by being made a Common Intelligencer for All, not onely of things actually offered or deſired by ſome to be communicated, but alſo of things by himſelf and others obſervable, which may be an occaſion to raiſe matter of Communication for the Information of All.

The multitude of affaires in populous Places doth naturally run into a confuſion, except ſome orderly way be found out to ſettle Times and Places wherein thoſe that are to attend them, may meet together for the tranſaction thereof. If there were no Exchanges, nor ſet houres thereof, for Merchants to meet and tranſact matters; What a diſorder and obſtruction would there be in all trading? And if a man that hath to do in the Exchange with five or ſix men; doth come to it when it is thronging full, and knoweth not the ordinarie walkes of thoſe ſeverall men; nor any body that can tell him where their walkes are; he may run up and down, here and there, and wearie himſelf out of breath, and not meet with any of them, except by great chance he light upon them, at an inſtant: So it is with all other men in reſpect of all other conveniencies in great and populous Cities or Kingdomes; They run up and down at random to ſeeke for their Accomodations; and when they have wearied themſelves a long time in vain, they ſit down oft times unſatisfied: But if there were but a place of common reſort appointed, like unto the Exchange, where they ſhould be ſure to receive Information of all that which they would deſire to know, they might without any loſſe of time come inſtantly to the enjoyment of their deſires, ſo far as they are attainable.

This Place then is that, which we call the Office of Addreſſe. Here ſufficient Regiſters ſhould be kept of all deſirable Matters of Humane Accommodation, ſhewing where, with whom, and upon what conditions they may be had.

And this would be as it were a National Exchange for all desirable Commodities, to know the readie way of encountring with them and transacting for them.

This then is the proper End and Vse of this Office, to set every body in a way by some direction and Addresse, how to come speedily to have his lawfull desires accomplished, of what kind soever they may be.

This Constitution will be a Means mightily to increase all Trade and Commerce amongst Merchants and all sort of People, but especially to relieve the necessities of the Poore, for whose sake alone it doth deserve to be entertained, although there were none other conveniencie in it. But to shew that by the advantage of such an Addresse, as is intended by this Office to be set a foot, all Trade will be mainly advanced: Consider how for the want of it, occasions of Trading and Transacting of businesses are hindred between man and man, to their mutuall disadvantage, and the detriment of the Common-wealth. As for example: I am desirous to let out a parcell of ground and an house upon it to be rented; another is desirous to have some ground with an House upon it to farme, we for want of knowing each others desires do not meet to treat upon the businesse, and cannot find our accommodations perhaps in a yeer or two, to our content: Here then the Commerce which we might have with each other is stopt; the publick Notarie is not employed between us; the Counsellour, whose advice is to be used in drawing the Leases, is not employed; I want Money which I might trade withall another way to my great profit and the publick benefit; the Farmes is idle, the House not inhabited, and out of repair; the ground either not at all, or not so well cultivated, as otherwise it would be; the Inheritance doth go to decay; lesse fruit is reaped of the ground; lesse imployment for labouring men; lesse works and Manufactures of Tradesmen and Shop-keepers used, fewer Customes and duties payed to the publick: and consequently in every respect both to my self and others to whom I am associated

a disadvantage doth befall; because I cannot encounter with the conveniencie whereof I stand in need; nor the Farmer with his Accommodation: But if we could have met with each other, and transacted our businesse to our mutuall content, all these Inconveniencies would have been prevented both to us and the Publick: It is undeniably true, that the multitude of People doth beget Affairs; and the readie transaction of Affairs in a State, is the onely Means to make it flourish in the felicitie of the Inhabitants; and that nothing can advance such a readie transaction so much, as a Common-center of Intelligence for all such Matters; is quite out of doubt.

As for the Benefit of the Poore, and the Relief of their Necessities (which alone might move us to the prosecuting of this businesse) there is nothing imaginable, that can be more beneficiall unto them. For consider, amongst all the Causes of Humane Povertie (which are many) this maine one; namely, that most men are poore for want of employment; is, either because they cannot find Masters to employ them; or because their abilities and fitnesse to do service are not known to such as might employ them: or lastly, because there is perhaps little work stirring in the Common-wealth for them. All these causes will be clearly remedied by this Constitution; for here not onely the Master shall be able to encounter with a Servant, or a Servant with a Master, fit for each other, when both have given up their names, and the tenour of their desires, with the places of their abode; to the Registers of the Office: but by the collection and observation of all things profitable to be improved for the Publick use; much matter of employment, will be produced and found out, which now is not at all thought upon. When poore Work-men or Tradesmen come to a great City, such as *London* is, in hope of getting employment; if they fail of their expectation, or meet not with the Friends upon whom they did relye; they betake themselves to begging; or sometimes to farre worser courses; which brings them to a miserable

rable end: but in ſtead of their particular expectation and Freind, they can betake themſelves to one, that can give them addreſſe to the employment which in the Common-wealth can be found for them; they not onely may be preſerved from beggerie and miſerie, but become uſefull unto their Neighbour.

Hitherto we have ſpoken of the Office, and the uſefulnes thereof in reſpect of the End. Now we ſhall come to the matters whereof Regiſters ſhould be kept in the Office for Information and addreſſe, to ſatisfie all mens deſires.

The deſires of men are infinite in reſpect of the circumſtances; and therefore it is not to be expected, that a particular enumeration thereof ſhould be made: We muſt reflect upon the principall heads whereunto all may be referred, that when particulars are offred they may be brought unto their proper places in the Regiſters, where they may be found in due time for Information and addreſſes of one towards another.

There be two kindes of Regiſters or Inventaries of addreſſe; Some are of things which are perpetually the ſame, and alwaies exiſtent in the Society of Mankind in generall, and in a diſtinct Common-wealth, Kingdome, Province and City in particular, and others are not perpetuall but changeable Regiſters containing all matters of daily Occurrence between man and man to be imparted.

The Matters whereof the perpetuall and unchangeable Regiſters ſhould give Information to ſuch as may enquire after the ſame, are chiefly theſe.

1. For ſuch as would know concerning any thing exſtant in the world, what hath been ſaid or written of it, the ſtanding Regiſter ſhould containe a Catalogue of all Catalogues of Books; whereunto the Enquiſitor may be referred to ſeek out whether or no he can find any thing written of the Matter, whereof he doth make enquirie in any of thoſe Catalogues, and the Office ſhould have one or more Copies of each of thoſe Catalogues to which the Regiſter of Catalogues

ſhould

ſhould referre them to make their ſearch.

2. For ſuch as ſhould make inquirie concerning this Kingdome to know the ſcituation of any of the Provinces, Shires, Counties, Cities, Towns, Villages, Caſtles, Ports; and ſuch like places; the Office ſhould have *Speeds* Deſcription of this Kingdome, and Mercator, or others, to referre them thereunto.

3. For ſuch as would deſire to know, what publick Officers, and Employments, and what particular Trades are of uſe in this State; the Office ſhould ſhew a Regiſter thereof.

4. For ſuch as would know what Families and Perſons of eminent note and qualitie are in the Kingdom for Birth, or for Place and Employment, or for Abilities and ſingular perſonall Vertues, the Office ſhould ſhew who they are, and what their property is, and where to be met withall.

5. For ſuch as deſire to know the ſtanding Commodities of the Kingdom; what they are in the whole, and what peculiar to every place? How they are tranſported from place to place? Where and when the Markets thereof are kept? And how to get intelligence of the particular prices thereof? The Office ſhould have Regiſters for Information of all this.

6. For ſuch as deſire to know what Commodities are imported from forraine parts conſtantly into this Kingdom? Where and at what times to be found? With Information concerning the prices thereof; the Office ſhould be able to give notice hereof.

As for the Matters of daily Occurrence, which by reaſon of circumſtances are changeably to be taken notice of, and differently to be propoſed, as offered from one man to another, or deſired by one from another, for mutuall Accommodation; the Regiſters thereof muſt be divided into ſeverall Books, and the Books into chapters, to whoſe heads all matters of that kind ſhould be referred

The Titles of theſe Books ſhould be at leaſt theſe foure. 1. One for the Accommodation of the Poore. 2. Another for

the Accommodation of Trade, Commerce and Bargains for profit. 3. A third for the Accommodation of all Actions which proceed from all relations of persons to each other in all Estates and conditions of Life. 4. A fourth for Ingenuities and matters of delight unto the mind in all Vertues and rare Objects.

These foure Registers may be distinguished and intituled from the properties of their Subjects thus. The first should be called the Register of Necessities, or of Charity: The second of Usefulnes or of Profit: The third of Perfo mance or of Duties: And the fourth of Delights or of Honour. And to these Heads all humane Occurrences, wherein one man may be helpfull unto another may be referred, if not very directly, yet in some way, which will be without difficulty understood, and fit to avoid confusion in the matters of the Registers.

Now we shall come to each of these Books in particular, to shew the matters of Accommodation contained therein, for publick and private Service.

I.

The Register for the Poore.

THe Heads of Chapters unto which all Matters of Accommodation for the Poore may be referred are these.

1. Counsels and Advices to be given concerning the Means, whereby the Poore may be relieved, by being set a work, and employed if they be strong, or in cases of sickness and want of employment, how to facilitate the Provision of Lodging, Clothing, Food, and Entertainment for them: Herewith the particular Expedients which shall be suggested, & Note of the Names of those that do suggest them shall be Registred, and if they desire it, a Certificate given unto them to ascertain what they have suggested.

2. The

2. The Liſt of Names of the Poore, *viz:* the Number of thoſe that are entertained, and how they are provided for alreadie in ſeverall places. 2. The Names of ſuch as have no proviſion made for them, ſhall be enrolled in the Liſt of the Poore to be entertained, when they come with a Certificate of their Condition to the Commiſſioners for the Poore, and have made their Caſe known unto them: where a ſpeciall reſpect is to be had to the Poore that are ſhamefaſt, and want confidence to put forth themſelves to be an object of Publick or Private charitie.

3. The Liſt of Names of Benefactors to the Poore, whether in publick or in private, that the Poore who are enrolled may receive addreſſe, and go unto them for relief (or Employment, as the way of their charitie ſhall fall out) to be beſtowed by themſelves, or thoſe whom they ſhall appoint to diſtribute it; for the Office of Addreſſe ſhall not meddle with the Receits or Diſtribution of any Money in this kinde; but onely with the Names of the givers and receivers thereof, to notifie the one to the other.

4. The Names of Phyſicians, Apothecaries, and Chirurgeons, who ſhall offer themſelves to viſit the Poore in their ſickneſſe, to bring them ſome Remedies, or give them Advice what to do in point of dyet, or otherwiſe for their health.

5. A Liſt of Experiments and eaſie Remedies of diſeaſes, which any ſhall be willing to impart for the good of the Publick, and ſpeedie relief of the diſeaſed and poore, chiefly by the diſcoverie of the admirable effects of ſimples; ſhall be enrolled with the Names of thoſe that impart the ſame unto the Phyſicians, Chirurgeons, and Apothecaries, who ſhall offer themſelves to give attendance upon the Poore in their ſickneſſe.

6. Becauſe all perſons, though otherwiſe never ſo rich in poſſeſſions, if they be under any grievous ſickneſſe or affliction, and can finde no relief for it, are to be counted poore,

and are objects of Charitie, if they will not be known by name, to be in such a case; the *Factum* or circumstantiall Description of their Case may be sent unto the Office; and a Memoriall adjoyned of some place or bodie, who is to receive the Answer of Advice to be procured upon it; and the Officer of the Office of Addresse, shall ~~have~~ cause an Advice to be given by the Physicians, who shall offer themselves for the assistance of the poore, and it shall be written at the bottom of the *Factum*, or the Description of the Case.

7. In case any would have in matters of difficultie in Law-businesses, the impartiall Advice of eminent Counsellors upon the case which by word of mouth they themselves are unwilling to declare; they may take the like course: or if they would know the judgement of ~~their~~ Advocates and Counsellours not formerly interessed in the matter, whether it doth agree with that which hath been given to them, by those whom they have made use of; they may without expressing of their own, or others names, make use of the Addresse, which the Office shall be able to give them in like manner. upon

8. And in case either for want of judgement or experience they know not how to set down their Cases and *Factums* circumstantially; the Office will be able to give them Addresse to such as shall do it for them, with all secrecie and faithfulnesse.

9. In case there be any who by reason of poverty or other necessities and unavoidable hinderance, cannot pursue their Rights and just Interests in Law; the Office will be able to Addresse them unto some; that shall undertake the pursuit of the busines for them by right; or else make an amiable composition and transaction of the matter for their best advantage, with their Adversary on their behalfe.

10. The List of poore Schollars, who have made some beginning

beginning in learning, and with a little matter of assistance might be enabled to perfect their course, and become usefull in their way to the Publick, shall be kept by it self; that when the names of such as shall offer to be helpfull unto such shall be notified, they may be addressed unto them.

11. The List of strangers, who are going to their Countrie and are objects of Charity Here; as also of our own Countrymen who being strangers in distresse elsewhere, or Captives under the *Turks*, are objects of Charity, and may by their friends here seek for help upon good Certificates of their condition, and of the means of sending the relief which shall be procured unto them.

12. Becaufe the Publick State and society of a Common-wealth is oft times in a course of Poverty, and want of many things, and is an Object of great Charity in severall respects, a List shall be kept of all the memorialls or Offers, which may be made by any for the ease of inconveniencies befalling thereunto, or for the advantage and benefit, which may be procured thereunto in a publick way; and the Authors names and places of abode being known, they shal by the means of the officer of addresse be directed to such as will be most able to promote the Execution therof; and if they be absent a great way from *London*, or from the place of Supreame Government, where all proposals of that kinde are to be considered, without putting themselves to the charges of a great journey at adventure, the matter may be prosecuted in their name by some in whose hands the Officer of addresse may put it; and a deserved recompence may be by him procured unto the Author of the Advice and Proposall, out of the benefit, which thence may accrue unto the Publick.

II.

II

The Regiſter of Commerce and Bargains.

THe Heads of Chapters whereunto matters of Commerce may be referred in the way of Trading, are diſtinguiſhed into the kinds of Commodities whereof Bargaines are made, and into the Caſes and Waies of making Bargains about theſe Commodities.

The Chapters of Commodities.

1. THe Chiefeſt of all Commodities, becauſe it doth give a Common valuation to all other things, is Money; the Office then ſhall give Information and Addreſſe.

1. What the Species and Sorts of Coyne extant here and elſewhere are in Silver and Gold? What their weight and valuation is?

2. What the Courſe of Exchange is amongſt Merchants for all places of Trade, and how it doth change from time to time, towards *Holland*, *France*, *Spaine*, *Germanie*, &c.

2ly, The moſt neceſſary of all Commodities is Food; to this Head the Office doth referre for Information and addreſſe all particulars of Meat and Drink.

1. Of Meats the Liſt doth containe all Vegetables ſerving for that uſe; as Wheat, Barley, Rye, Oats, Peaſe, Beanes, Rice, and all Corne and Graines, and Pulſe, and every thing of that kind, and all Fruits and Roots fit for food, to ſhew what the rates thereof are, and where they are to be had.

2. All living Creatures in the Earth, Aire, and Waters, Beaſts, Fowls and Fiſhes; the Office ſhall give the addreſſe to the place, where they are to be bought, and ſhew the ordinarie

ordinarie Rates thereof in the severall parts of the Kingdome.

3. Of Drinks, as Wine, Beere, Ale, Cider, Perrie, Mede, strong Waters, and what else is of this kinde, the Office will let you know where to have your choice, and at the best rates.

4. *Item*, the List of the Places and Rates, at which men may dyet themselves, either wholly, or by meals, as at an Ordinarie.

3ly, Next to Food is Physick, and all Drugs and Wares which are used as Ingredients thereunto, as Spices and Herbes, and all Apothecaries Wares, whether Simples or Compounds, and all Grossers Commodities, serving either for Food or Physick, the Office shall let you know, where, and at what Rates they are to be had.

Fourthly, Unto the preservation of Life and Health, doth belong also clothing of all sorts of Cloth and Stuffes Silks, and Woollen, Linnen, and Cotton of each kinde, the Lists of ordinarie rates, and the places where they are to be found, is to be shewed.

Fifthly, Houses in the Citie or Countrey to be let or sold, and lodging Chambers furnished or unfurnished, with their rates are to be shewed also.

Sixthly, The Commodities of Lands and Inheritances, and Leases of Farmes and Mannours, which are to be Bargained for in any kinde, are to be brought to their proper place for information to such as would enquire after them.

Seventhly, All manner of moveables and Houshold-stuffe for the ease and convenience of life, are to be Listed with

with the rates at which they are to be ſold, for ſuch as ſhall deſire preſent Accommodation.

Eightly, Whole ſhops of Goods or ſuch Commodities as are not to be found in ſhops, as Coaches, Litters, Carts, with all their furniture, Ships, Boats, Woods, and ſuch like, which the owners would not put to ſale, ſhould be found in their proper places for the Information of Buyers.

Ninthly, Libraries, and Book-ſellars Shops, according to their ſeverall kinds; *Item* Shops of Paper and Parchment, and all Wares of this kinde, with their Rates, are to be found under this Head.

The

The Chapters of the Cases and Ways of making Bargains.

IF any desire to let out Money upon Interest with Security, or desire to receive it upon Interest in giving Security, the Office shall be able to give addresse thereunto.

2 If any will deposite Moneys for Annuities or Estate in Reversion, the Office shall addresse to such as will receive it.

3 If any will Borrow or Lend Money upon any other Conditions whatsoever as upon Lands, Houses, Leases, Rents, &c. the Office shall give Information and Addresse thereunto.

4 If Travellers desire to change Money from one species to another; or to be furnished in all places where they shall come, the Office shall be able to addresse them to their Accommodation.

5 If any desire to transport himself or his Commodities by Land or Water, from one place to another; the Office shall shew him where Horses, Coaches, Carts, Wagons, Boats, Ships, and Barks are to be had for all places, and what their hire is, or what the Hundred weight, or the Tun, and Last doth come to for transportation.

6 The Rates of all Customes, Taxes, Impositions, and duties to be paid for all Commodities should be found in the Office for Information of such as desire to know the same.

7 If any desire to know upon what Terms Prentices are to be admitted in all Trades and Manufactures, the Office shall give them Information.

8 If any should be willing to transplant himself or others from these parts into any of the Western or Southern Islands;

or desire any thing from thence to be brought hither, or carried from hence thither, the Office should be able to shew him upon what tearms his desire may be accomplished.

9 The Proportion and disproportion of the severall Weights and Measures throughout the Kingdom, the Office should shew.

10 The Rates of Insurances of all manner of Commodities; and

11 The Weekly Course of Negotiation to be made as the Custome is at *Amsterdam* for all Commodities shall be known by the means of the Office.

12 If any desire an Association for Trading, or a Factory, the Office shall addresse him unto it.

III.

The Regiſter of Perſons, and Actions, in all Offices and Relations.

IF any ſhould deſire to know Men out of Employment, who would gladly be ſet a Work in their Faculty; the Office ſhall be able to make them known; therefore unto this Head of Perſons, the Regiſter ſhall referre in their proper places all ſuch as ſhall offer themſelves to be liſted for any employment whatſoever, that when enquiry is made after them, they may be found out. Here then a place muſt be, For

1 Miniſters that want employment, for Lecturers and Profeſſours of all Sciences, for ſuch as offer themſelves to be Tutors to Children: All ſorts of Schoolmaſters in all Languages, and all Schoolmiſtreſſes, All maſters of Bodily Exerciſes, as Fencing, Vaulting, Dancing, &c.

2 Phyſicians and Chyrurgeons, and ſuch as depend upon them to doe any ſervice in that kind.

3 Secretaries, Advocates, Counſellors at Law, Clerks, Copiers of Writings, Scriveners, Solicitours of buſineſſes, and all ſuch as depend upon the Courts of Juſtice, as the Chancery, Commons pleas, the Kings Bench, &c.

4 Here alſo all ſuch as are Officers or Servants in the Families of the King, Queen, Prince or Great Noblemen to know where they are to be found, or ſuch as may be fit to do Noblemen ſervice, as Stewards, Riders of the great

Horſe, and all ſuch as may doe ſervice in the Stables of the Kitchin, Comptrollers, Clarks of the Kitchin, Cooks, Butlers, Confectioners, &c. Waiting Gentlemen; Grooms of the Chambers, or of the Stables, Porters, Gardiners, Coachmen, Faulconers, Footmen.

5 Meſſengers for all places, who ſerve the Publike as Foot or Horſe-poſts, to carry Letters or other Packets of ſmall burden.

6 Here alſo ſuch as are Maſters of any Trades or Manufactures, or Journeymen and Apprentiſes, that ſeek Maſters are to be regiſtred to give them the addreſſe to for their Conveniency, when any is to be had.

7 Husbandmen and Seamen, Pilots, and all that belong to the Employments by Water.

8 Souldiers of all degrees; Drummers, Trumpeters, Pipers, &c.

2 As for the Female Kinde, their Memorials are to be brought into the Office by ſome Men whom they ſhould employ to that Effect; and the Office ſhall have ſome Grave and Pious Matrons to be employed about the Direction of all Addreſſes in that Nature, to whom the Caſes of Women (as well as the Inſpection of the Affaires of the Poore, as the Accommodation of others in their lawful deſires and offers) may be referred.

3 Matters of Marriage, and all Memorials for Information in that Kinde are to be brought to this Head; Whether of Children, to be diſpoſed of, or of free Perſons who have power to diſpoſe of themſelves.

4 If any be towards any journey and want Company to travell with, and ſeek Society, their Memorials are to be Regiſtred under this Head. And if any want Inſtruction and Intelligence of the diſtances of places, or of the wayes and of the Conveniencies to be had in ſeveral places, of Coaches, Horſes, Waggons, &c. the Office ſhall be able to furniſh them with their Information of all things that they ſhall be

be accommodated so far as the places do afford every kinde of Conveniency. And by this means Travellers also will be more secured in their ways and better provided for.

5 Suites in Law to commence or end them without trouble, to which Effect such addresse shall be shewed, as may ease those that cannot attend their Suites themselves (by reason of their distance from the places where the Courts are kept) by the Means of faithfull Agents and impartiall Transactors.

6 In case Rents are to be received by any in places for distant from their Residence; the Office shall be able by the Correspondency which it shall keep in all places, to procure the payment thereof nearer at hand unto them; or in the place of their Residence it self without trouble.

7 Such as shall desire the Common-Intelligence of publike State-affairs, or Occurrences of matters of more speciall concernment at home, or abroad, shall finde addresse how to come by it to their content.

8 Such as expect Rewards for Services done to the King or State, and know not where to pitch and what to desire, answerable to what is due unto them, a discovery of degrees may be found by the Office to accommodate their just desires. *signes*

9 In case Sentences or Obligations be to be executed, the Office shall be able to shew in all places of the Kingdome some Body, that may be employed to that Effect.

10 Persons expert to attend the Sick: also the places where Sick persons may be accommodated for all manner of diseases better then at their own homes, with Baths, and places to sweat in, or for good aire and healthfull walks, &c.

11 In case any matter is to be notified to a Friend, whose abode is uncertain; as the Mariage of any to be contracted, *or celebrated*, or the Birth and Death of any, or the arrivall of any to the City, or the change of his own abode: or suppose a Paper, or Writ, or Obligation be lost by any which another hath found;

found; which to him that hath loſt it, is of great importance, and is not ſafe to be publiſhed by a Cryer for feare of giving notice thereof to an adverſe party, in all ſuch Caſes the Office ſhould ſerve as a Common-Center of Advertiſement and Intelligence.

12 The Houres and Times of all Carriers and Meſſengers departures to all places; and in Caſe ſtrangers ſhould deſire to addreſſe any thing by them, chiefly Letters or ſmall Packet, a Trunk or Box ſhould be in the Office kept for every one of them, wherein it ſhould be found at their return, to be carried with them.

13 Such as would quite any Office or Charge of Benefit for ſome preſent profit, or other Conſideration may here finde addreſſe how to compaſſe their deſires, by giving the Memoriall thereof to the Office, that it may be notified to all, that may incline to entertain any ſuch motion.

14 Such as would inform the State of any thing to be taken notice of; whether they will have their names taken notice of or not, they may be ſure by the means of this Office to have it made known over all the Kingdome; by the Correſpondency of one Office to another in every Principall City, for the deſigne is to have a Commiſſary of Addreſſe placed in every great and eminent City, who ſhall correſpond with him of *London*, and with whom the *London*-Officer ſhal correſpond in all caſes to receive and give notice of Matters, and to addreſſe Perſons and Things from one to another, and to commit the procurement of Affairs to their truſt and to ſuch as they may employ able to effect the ſame in their ſeverall Quarters; ſo that from any place in all the Kingdom a buſineſſe may be diſpatched to any place or perſon by the procuration of the Correſpondent-Officers of Addreſſe in ſeverall places.

15 Strangers who deſire to viſit a Countrey, and have no acquaintance in any places may be addreſſed from one Commiſſary of Addreſſe unto another, throughout the whole King-

Kingdome, and in every place provided for at the eaſieſt Rates, and by the way directed unto the ſafeſt abodes and Lodgings without hazard of being robbed or killed; when they ſhall not need to carry any ſummes of Money about with them, but only certain Bils or Tickets from the Officer of Addreſſe to his Correſpondents, where he ſhall receive his Accommodation according to his deſire. By which means alſo they ſhall come to the acquaintance of all Perſons of note in all Trades and Employments, with whom they may have converſe inſtantly without loſſe of time and needleſs expences.

16 If any hath a Houſe to build, and would know the beſt Maſter-builders, and where all the Materialls neceſſary thereunto are to be had, the Office ſhall be able to give him Information and Addreſſe thereunto with the prices, &c.

The

IV.

The Register of Ingenuities, and Matters commendable for Wit, Worth, and Rarity.

TO the Chapters of this Register are to be referred the Memorials of all things wherein men put some Excellencie, Whether it be seated in the soul, or body, or subordinate to the Manifestation or purchase of that wherein men study to be beneficiall unto or to appear before others in any thing whatsoever.

1 Here then, if any hath a feat in any Science which is extraordinary. Either a new discovery of a Truth, or an Experiment in Physick, Mathematicks, or Mechanicks; or a Method of delivering Sciences or Languages, not ordinarily known, and very profitable; or some intricate Question and difficulty which he would have resolved by the most experienced in any or all Arts: In any such case, if the matter be notified to the Office with the tenour of his desire concerning it; by the meanes of the Office, he shall be able to receive satisfaction therein so far as it is attainable.

2 If any is desirous to know the wayes by which all degrees of Honour are obteined or conferred in all States and conditions of men, with all the Ceremonies and Ritualities belonging thereunto, and the priviledges for which in all States they are sought after, the Office should be able to give information thereof.

3 If any would purchase rare Books out of print or Manuscripts of any kinde, or would impart that which he hath pur-

purchased unto others freely or upon equitable terms, by the meanes of the Office, it may be speedily notified unto all what his desire is, and what the things are, which he either hath to be imparted to others, or would have imparted by others to himselfe.

4 The rarities of Cabinets, as Medalls, Statues, Pictures, Coynes, Grains, Flowers, Shels, Roots, Plants, and all things that come from far, which Nature or Art hath fully produced in imitation of Nature: If any that hath desires to be rid of them, or to gather some of them together that hath none; the Office will be either way serviceable to compasse mens ends in them.

5 Mathematicall and Astronomicall Instruments, and new Inventions to discover the secrets and hidden things of Nature if they are to be notified to others the Office will doe it.

6 The Anatomies of Creatures, or the living or dead strange Creatures, Dogs, Cats, Apes, Fowls of rare qualities, and such like, if they be offered to be seen or sold, by the Office this may be notified.

7 Memorials of all things left by any for publike use, and for Posterity; with the places where, and the persons to whom they are left.

8 Rare Goldsmiths-works, with all manner of Jewels and precious rare Stones, where to be found, seen, or purchased at equitable rates, or otherwise to be made use of for the satisfaction of curiosity, and observation of Art, by the meanes of this Office it may be known, &c.

Hitherto we have with as much brevity as could be (for if we would have been large; a Volume might have been filled with them) ranked these Heads of Matters in some Order, to shew, how by the meanes of an Office (wherein all things may be registred, which by any are either offered or desired for their accommodation) the society of

mankinde in a well-ordered Common-wealth, may be made flouriſhing, and as happy in the life of Nature, as the ſatisfaction of their lawfull deſires can make them. For therein, as in one Magazin or Market-place, all things Neceſſary, Profitable, Rare, and Commendable, which are extant in ſeverall places, and ſcattered here and there, are brought together; and expoſed to the view of every one that ſhall be willing to ſee them, that according to his reach and capacity they may be made ſerviceable unto him, and he thereby in his degree and ſtation more uſefull unto the publike a hundred fold then otherwiſe he can be without the help of ſuch an addreſſe. For it is very apparent to any that will take it into conſideration; that beſides the private ſatisfaction of any one in his particular deſires, which may be had by this means, ſo far as it is attainable in an orderly way, the publike aymes alſo of thoſe that are over the affairs of State, to reforme and direct them towards the good of all may be infinitely improved, if they know but how to make uſe of ſuch an Engine. He that can look upon the frame of a whole State, and ſee the conſtitution of all the parts thereof, and doth know what ſtrength is in every part, or what the weakneſſe thereof is, and whence it doth proceed; and can, as in a perfect modell of a Cœleſtiall Globe, obſerve all the Motions of the Spheres thereof; or as in a Watch, ſee how all the wheels turn and worke one upon another for ſuch and ſuch an ends, he only can fundamentally know what may and ought to be deſigned; or can be effected in that State for the increaſe of the Glory, and the ſettlement of the Felicity thereof with Power according to Righteouſneſſe.

And it is very credible that the great States-man of our neighbour Nation, who raiſed himſelfe from the condition of an ordinary Gentleman, to become the Ruler of Princes; and who by the management of the ſtrength of that State wherein he lived, hath broken the whole deſigne of the

Houſe

House of *Austria*, in the affectation of the Monarchy of *Europe*, and did make himselfe, and the Kingdom which he did rule, the onely considerable power of Christendome, whilst he lived in it. (Wesay) it is very credible that this man was enabled from so mean beginnings, to bring so great designes to passe, chiefly by the dexterity of his prudencie in making use of this Engine, which never before was set a work in any Common-wealth, to reflect upon a whole State, till he did set it afoot to that effect.

He that is not blinde may easily perceive this, that it was not possible that his intelligence could be so universall in all things as it was, and his designes so effectually carryed on in all places as they were, without an exact insight of all circumstances, and a speedy and secret correspondencie with all parts, and that to have such an insight in all things and maintain such a correspondencie with all parts, nothing is so fit as such a way of Addresse, erected in all the chiefe Cities of every Province of a Kingdom, is altogether undenyable: therefore it may be lawfully concluded that by this means chiefly he was enabled both to contrive and execute all his undertakings.

Hence also must be observed, that to have such an Office in one place, is not enough, but that there should be one in every principall place of resort, where there is the greatest concurrence of men for mutuall Society and Negotiation in every Province, that all the Commodities or Conveniencies which are offered or desired in any place, may be conveighed or made known unto all places unto which they are by any means communicable.

Now that such Registers in those places and chiefly in *London*, may be kept for all these both Private and Publike Advantages; nothing is wanting, but the Countenance of Authority, that the Matter may be Regularly and Orderly carried on, because it is not enough to intend a good Work, but the way of carrying it on must be good also; therefore the businesse is to be ordered by those that are in place of

Supreme Command, that as the Motion doth tyme it the Publike Good of all by the Benefit and Profit of every one in Particular: so all respect may be shewed towards those that are over the whole Body, that nothing may seem to be attempted to their prejudice. As for that which remayneth to be certified further in this businesse, it is not much, only this may be added, that these Registers must be again and again subdivided, and especially that some must be kept secret, and some exposed to the Common View of all. In the secret Registers the Particularities of the Memorials are to be kept; specifying things Circumstantially, by the Names & Places of abode of them, that doe offer or desire the same, with all the Conditions upon which they are offered or desired. And in the Open or Common-Register the same Memoriall is to be kept under a Generall Intimation of the Matter only; with a Reference unto the Particular and Secret Register, that such as shall see the generall Intimation, and shall desire the particular information thereof, may be accommodated therein by an Extract thereof for their Addresse where to finde their Conveniency: and for this Extract some small and very inconsiderable duty, as a penny or at the most two pence may be paid.

As for those that are to bring Memorialls unto the Office some patterns or forms are to be made, and shewed unto them hung up in the Office; to teach such as are not acquainted with the way. How to draw up their *Memorandums*, which they would bring in. Those then that will make use of the Office shall be directed to come, with an Exact Memoriall, of that whereof they desire either to give or receive Advice, & upon what Conditions. When therefore they shall come with their Memoriall, if they be poor, it shall be registred, or an Extract shall be given them out of the Register-book for nothing; but if they are not poor, the duty is to be paid for the Registring, as for the Extract, which may be taken out of a Memorial, and when they have found the Persons to whom the Extract shall give them Addresse,

if

if the Bargain whereof the Memorialldoth give Information be concluded; or the Effect of the Memoriall be otherwise made void; the Regiſter is to be diſcharged of it within foure and twenty houres, and for this diſcharge of the Regiſter nothing ſhall be paid: Now the Regiſter ſhould be diſcharged of the Memorialls which are made void; leſt fruitleſſe Addreſſes be made to my concerning a Matter already diſpatched; and leſt thoſe that have received the ſatisfaction, which they deſired by their Memorialls be troubled with new Viſitors which the Office may ſend unto them, if this be not done.

Laſtly, by all that hath been ſaid, this is very evident, that this Way of Addreſſe will be the moſt Uſefull and Advantageous Conſtitution, for the ſupply of all mens wants, and the diſpatch of all Buſineſſes, that can be thought upon in this or any other Common-wealth. And that this way may eaſily be ſet afoot, is apparent from this, that to ſettle it nothing is wanting, but the Deſignment of a Place, in which the Office ſhould be kept, and an Act of Authority to be given to the Solicitour of Publike Deſignes, Whereby hee ſhould be ordered to proſecute this matter. This Act then might run in ſuch terms as theſe, or the like.

Seeing the Proviſion for the Poore to ſupply their Neceſſities, and give them and others addreſſe unto ſome Employments, is not only a work of Chriſtian Charity, but of great Uſefulneſſe to a wel-Ordered Common-wealth: It is therefore Ordered and Ordained by both Houſes of Parliament, that *N. N.* ſhall be a Superintendent Generall for the Good of the Poore of this Kingdom; to finde out and propoſe the Wayes of their Relief, and give to them and all others, ſuch Addreſſes, as ſhall be moſt expedient to ſupply their wants, and to procure to every one their ſatisfaction in the Accommodation of all their Commendable or Lawfull Deſires, to which Effect the ſaid *N. N.* is Authorized hereby to appoint, firſt in *London*, and then in all other pla-

ces

ces, of this Kingdom, whereſoever he ſhall think it expedient, an Office of Encounter or Addreſſe in ſuch Place or Places, as by Authority ſhall be deſigned to that Uſe. In which places he ſhall have power to put Under-officers, &c. who ſhall according to his Direction be bound to keep Books and Regiſters, wherein it ſhall be free for every one to cauſe to be Written and Regiſtred, by ſeverall and diſtinct Chapters, every thing whereof addreſſe may be given, concerning the ſaid Neceſſities and Accommodations, and likewiſe it ſhall be free for every one to come to the ſaid Offices, to receive Addreſſes by Extracts out of the Regiſters, Upon Condition that the Rich ſhall pay for ſuch an Extract or the Regiſtring of a Memoriall but two pence; or three pence at the moſt, and that the Poore ſhall have this done on their behalf for nothing, nor ſhall any be bound or obliged to make Uſe of this Office by giving or taking out Memorials further, then of their own accord they ſhall be willing.

FINIS.

Errata corrigenda.

Pag. 2 line 25. thoſe r. moſt (p. 5. l. 9. to All r. of All, l. 22. after the words light upon them r. but if he doth know their conſtant walks and houres, when they come upon the Exchange, he may be able to meet with them. p. 6. l. 22. r. cannot) p. 7. l. 18. after the words of employment r. and the cauſe why they want employment, p. 8. l. 1. r. but if l. 3. that, p. 10. l. 18. which ſhall be contained, p. 12. l. 6. r. ſhall cauſe l. 15. r. of other, p. 13. l. 8. r. here l. 15. r. in a caſe, p. 15. l. 8. r. as at an, l. 19. the Liſt. l. 19. the places, p. 16. l. 6. would put, p. 20. l. 22. as well the, p. 21. l. 21, 22. r. deſignes l. 32. r. to be celebrated p. 25. l. 9. r. fully.

An Advertiſement,

To the favourable READER.

IN the foregoing Diſcourſe we have diſcovered the things, which concern the Addreſſes for Outward Accommodation, which is but a momentary part of humane felicity. The Main and Principall thing whereat in this Office we do aime at, and which we intend, if God enable us to proſecute; is, the Work of Communication for all Spirituall and Intellectuall advantages, towards the Advancement of Pietie, Vertue, and Learning in all things Divine and Humane, as they are ſubordinate unto the Glory of God; for whoſe ſake alone we caſt our ſelves upon theſe endeavours, and from whom we ſhal expect our encouragements.

